

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 102

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD
RING.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLESQUE EX-
TRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY THIEVES.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-
nue.—LA VIE PARISIENNE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—LA FEMME.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
ROMAN.BERNARD STADT THEATRE, Nos. 48 and 47 Bowery.—
DIE SEIDEN KLEIDER.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY,
WITH NEW FEATERS.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and
34th street.—THE TEMPEST.BOVEY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SEVEN DWARFS;
OR, HARELUCK AND THE WORLD OF WONDER.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—GERMAN DRAMA.—
FRAEDER.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave-
nues.—ORFELLO.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.WATERLUT THEATRE, 120 Broadway.—ELIZA HOLT'S
BURLESQUE COMPANY.—IVANHOE.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES
AND LIVING STATUES.—PICTO.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HOUSE MA-
NAGED.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
SARAH-A-POGUE.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—SIEGE OF THE BLONDES.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS.—THE 47 THIEVES.EMPIRE CITY CIRCUS, corner of Broadway and Myrtle
ave., Brooklyn.—EQUESTRIAN.NATIONAL HALL, Harlem.—GRAND PRESENTATION
ENTERTAINMENT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, April 12, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before
eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classi-
fication.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in
future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE
OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be
received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated April 11.
A band of Carlists attacked the Spanish town of
Leo de Urgil, but were repulsed with heavy loss.
The survivors fled to the mountains.The Pope's jubilee was celebrated with great splendor
at St. Peter's in Rome, yesterday. The Cardinal,
foreign ambassadors and a large congregation were
present.

Miscellaneous.

General Sickles has accepted the Mexican mission,
tendered to him some days since by the President.
His name will probably be sent to the Senate for
confirmation to-day.Ex-Ambassador General Evans' name is mentioned
among the candidates for the English mission.
Horace Greeley and John Jay are the other com-
petitors from New York city for this important pos-
ition. Massachusetts also furnishes three diplomats
anxious to represent the United States at the Court
of St. James.—L. M. Motley, N. P. Banks and Caleb
Cushing.It is understood in Washington that the main
cause of the neglect of the Senate to confirm the
New York appointments was a disagreement be-
tween Senators Conkling and Fenton as to who had
the greatest claims for the precedence in the State
patronage. It is expected that the President will
send in the same names again, with the exception,
probably, of Wadsworth.The Twitchell case continues to excite much at-
tention in Philadelphia, and the belief in the inno-
cence of Mrs. Twitchell is very prevalent. It is
asserted that Twitchell confessed to at least one per-
son that he was the sole murderer of his mother-in-
law, Mrs. Hill, and that his wife knew nothing of the
affair until after the bloody deed had been commit-
ted. It is expected that in a few days Mrs.
Twitchell will make a full statement in her own be-
half.Under the operations of the reciprocity treaty the
value of goods imported into the United States from
the British Provinces in the year 1865 was \$36,176,977,
on which the duties amounted to \$8,387. In 1868
upon \$25,599,135 worth of goods imported from the
same provinces the duties amounted to \$3,289,916.The project of Canadian annexation in settlement
of the Alabama claims, with the joint consent of
England and the colonists, is attracting great at-
tention in diplomatic circles. It is believed that if
properly pressed the scheme may eventually be
consummated.Commissioner Delano has decided that any dealer
who converts pig tobacco into smoking tobacco in
any manner and keeps the same for sale, thereby
becomes a manufacturer, and must take out a man-
ufacturer's license.The trouble among the Catholics of Auburn is be-
lieved to be ended. Father Kavanagh, the priest ap-
pointed by Bishop McQuaid to supersede Father
O'Flaherty, said mass in the Church of the Holy
Family yesterday without interruption.Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Follett, of the
Fourth United States artillery, committed suicide at
Fort McHenry, Md., on Friday, by shooting himself
with a pistol.

The City.

The Rev. Father Quinn, of St. Peter's Roman
Catholic church, Barclay street, in his discourse
yesterday morning, called attention to the pro-
visions of the new city railroad bill. He urged his
congregation to protest vigorously against the pas-
sage of this bill, which gives to the company, besides
other extraordinary powers, the right to demolish
both St. Peter's church and Trinity Episcopal
church, the finest Protestant church in this city.Fourteen cases of Merial brandy, said to have
been landed by one of the Liverpool steamers that
sailed on Saturday, were seized from a store on
South street on Saturday evening by revenue
officers.An attempt was made, about eleven o'clock Sat-
ur-day night, by an assassin who had secreted himself on
the corner of Twelfth street and Third Avenue, to
shoot officer Green, of the Fifteenth precinct. For-
tunately, the would-be murderer's aim was not true
and the officer escaped unhurt.The case of Sam Sutton, on trial for murder before
Judge Bedle, at Hackensack, was submitted to the
jury on Saturday night, who, after an hour's ab-
sence, returned a verdict of guilty. Owing to the
lateness of the hour Judge Bedle postponed sen-
tencing the prisoner for the present.Coroner Flynn held an inquest yesterday on the
body of Edward Hanley, keeper of a liquor saloon,
No. 105 Washington street, who committed suicide
about ten o'clock Saturday night by taking a quarter
of an ounce of strychnine—a quantity sufficient to
kill at least 200 persons.A mass meeting of Germans was held at the Stadt
theater yesterday, for the purpose of giving expres-
sion to the German sentiment in regard to the pro-
posed amendments to the Exchequer law. About 2,500
persons were present, representatives of various
clubs or societies numbering at least 45,000 voters.
The meeting was addressed by Mr. Otterbourg, for-
mer Charge d'Affaires to Mexico, and by Mr. Goss.
Resolutions endorsing the proposed amendments
were unanimously adopted.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General L. E. Webb, of Wisconsin; ex-Governor
William Bross, of Illinois; ex-Congressman T. M.
Pomeroy, and William H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn,
arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.Ex-Mayor Fargo, of Buffalo, and Judge Jones, of
New York, arrived at the Astor House.Colonel F. D. Curtis, of New York; N. S. Burdick,
and J. H. Kemper, of Albany, and J. E. Hughes, of
England, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.Captain Townsend, of the United States Army, and
Dr. A. D. McClure, of San Francisco, arrived at the
St. Charles Hotel.Colonel E. C. Boudinot of Arkansas, and H. B.
Buchanan, of Montreal, arrived at the Brevoort House.
Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis, and Captain R.
Donaldson, of Toronto, Canada, arrived at the St. Julien
Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Congressman H. L. Dawes, for Massachusetts; J.
S. Williams, for Fort Wayne; Dr. Anderson, for
Toronto; Charles Colt, for Erie, Pa., and George R.
Bingham, for Madison, Ohio.

The War Cloud Over Europe.

It is only a few days since we called the at-
tention of our readers to the probability of an
early and gigantic war on the Continent of
Europe. There were not a few who thought
that we wrote with too much confidence and
that our conclusions were not warranted by
facts. Not a day has passed since but news
from the different European centres has just-
ified our view of the situation. War rumors
fill the air. War preparations on the most ex-
tensive scale are everywhere being hurried
forward. These preparations are more par-
ticularly noticeable in Prussia and France.
The attention of the French government seems
to be directed chiefly to the equipment of the
army, while Prussia multiplies and strengthens
her fortresses. It is stated on what seems good
authority, as we mentioned in our news
columns yesterday, that the French govern-
ment has actually asked explanations from the
government of King William regarding the
concentration of troops in Hanover, Frankfurt,
and generally on the French frontier. Austria,
we are also told, impressed with the danger-
ous character of a war in which it might be
impossible for her to refuse to take part, has
expressed a desire that any difficulty likely to
lead to hostilities should first be submitted to
a conference of the Powers before it is re-
garded as a *casus belli*. It is a circumstance
calculated to excite suspicion that, in
view of the approaching elections, the
Emperor by abolishing the *liurets* has made a
bold bid for the suffrages of the workmen.
The most important item of news bearing upon
the general question is that contained in one of
our latest cable despatches, to the effect that,
in spite of the bitterness of the opposition, the
Senate has approved the so-called defensive
measures of the government. The concluding
words of the speech of M. de la Valette, "It
is the policy of France to maintain resolutely
a dignified peace," mean that France is now
ready for war.It thus becomes more and more apparent
that, much as conferences have in the last two
years accomplished they have not given
Europe the hope of a permanent peace. The
London Conference on the Luxemburg ques-
tion and the Paris Conference on the Eastern
question, started off war for the time but they
settled no great question—they removed none
of the great outstanding difficulties. The
Eastern question is as unsettled as ever, al-
though in abeyance for the present; and the
demolition of the fortress of Luxemburg has
not put an end to the jealousy which has so
long existed between France and Prussia.
The two nations seem less willing to shake
hands than ever. The truth is conferences
even do but little so long as such enormous
armaments are maintained. It will not be
wonderful, however, if, in the event of any
actual cause of war presenting itself,
an attempt is made to preserve peace by
means of another conference. It is not
for the interest of Austria that war should
break out between two such powerful
neighbors as Prussia and France. England
has no desire to see the Continent
in flames. Both these Powers, it may be
taken for granted, will go in for a conference,
and among the lesser Powers they will find
no lack of support. We have no idea, how-
ever, that Napoleon will be influenced in the
least degree by any such proposal. No confer-
ence can bend Prussia to his wishes. No con-
ference can give him what he wants. We
know that it was the imperfect condition of
the French army which prevented Napoleon
from going to war with Prussia when
Bismarck, after the battle of Sadowa,
snubbed him so effectually for asking the
Rhine provinces as French compensation for
Prussian gains. It was the same cause, we
know, which prevented him from attacking
Prussia when Bismarck refused to yield in the
Luxemburg difficulty. But that cause exists
no longer. The two years and a half which
have since elapsed have brought up the French
army to a high standard of perfection. Mar-
shal Niel has exerted himself to the utmost,
and Marshal Niel is now satisfied that France
need fear no foe. In other words the Em-
peror is ready to try the genius of Bismarck on
another field than that of diplomacy. No con-
ference could have prevented him from taking
the field against Austria in 1859. Should any
reasonable pretext be found no conference will
prevent him taking the field against Prussia.
If he is ready, France is ready; and if
occasion offers he must fight or lose his throne.
Under him France will have no more Mexican
blunders, no more Sadowa miscalculations, nomore Bismarck snubbing. He knows well the
character of the people whom he governs. He
knows that no further compromise would be
tolerated, and now on this great question
he and his people are of one mind.The peculiarity of the present situation is
that there is no immediate intelligible cause of
war. It is difficult to believe that Napoleon,
for the sake of any uncertain gain that
might result, for the mere sake of flattering
French vanity, would rush into open hostil-
ities without some satisfactory reason. It might
be dangerous to bring down upon his head the
indignation of Europe; and we may feel well
assured he will run no such risk. Hence,
then, is cause of war likely to emerge? There
is the Belgian difficulty, for the settlement of
which a mixed commission has been appointed.
How this commission will decide we know not.
It is difficult to believe that the Belgian rep-
resentatives will be plucky enough to sepa-
rate the interests of Belgium from those of
France. But it is not impossible. It is the
object of the commission
"to give mutual proof of friendship and con-
fidence." Its result will be "to develop the
commercial and industrial relations of the two
countries," and hence it will "examine the
divers industrial questions arising from the
existing relations and from the treaties re-
cently proposed for the cession and working of
the Belgian railways." It is not difficult to
see how a *casus belli* might be manufactured
by this commission. The Belgians, as we
have said, may not prove sufficiently yielding.
What then? Will Napoleon use force? If
he does, will not Bismarck imitate his exam-
ple? A French army in Belgium, the English
people would force the government to inter-
fere. Supposing, however, that some treaty
is signed which meets the wishes without
wounding the pride of either party, it is not
conceivable that trouble will not grow out
of it. Whatever the treaty may be France
is certain to obtain such a
footing in Belgium as shall be found
ultimately to jeopardize the life of the
little kingdom. The Great Luxemburg
Railway in the hands of France, Prussia
would be more in danger of a surprise than
ever. On the doing of this commission
Bismarck will keep fixed a jealous eye. It will
not be wonderful if before the commission has
concluded its labors the voice of Bismarck
is heard, and if this Great Luxemburg Rail-
way becomes another Great Luxemburg ques-
tion on the solution of which will depend the
destinies of Europe. This is one of the iron
which Napoleon has in the fire, and it will serve
his purpose as well as any other. Whether
war shall spring from this source, or whether
it shall not, it cannot much longer be delayed.
The cloud, already heavy and portentous,
grows denser and denser. Men begin to hold
their breath, for they feel that the dread ex-
plosion is at hand.

The Musical Feature of the Age.

Gilmore's magnificent peade festival an-
nounced to take place in Boston on the
15th, 16th and 17th of June—the latter
the anniversary of the battle of Bunker
Hill—is reported to have passed the
boundaries of doubt and incertitude and
to be on the top wave of triumphant suc-
cess. The amphitheatre, capable of con-
taining fifty thousand people, is already in
an advanced stage of construction, whole
regiments of artists have been engaged, liberal
arrangements have been made for excursion
trains from as far off as the Rocky Mountains
to Boston and return, the musical societies of
New England—and their name is legion—are
already rehearsing some of the grandest cho-
ruses of the greatest masters—in short, the
programme for the three days' jubilee
is complete, and is a miracle of musical
grandeur. Among the instrumental
performers from this city will be Dod-
worth's and Graffula's celebrated bands,
comprising one hundred pieces. There will
also be present a number of the most dis-
tinguished performers and vocalists from Phila-
delphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other promi-
nent points in the country. "The Anvil Chorus"
will be performed by a hundred operators,
who are now being drilled in the exercises;
and to crown all for thrilling effect and sub-
limity the national airs of our country will be
symphonized by salvos of artillery discharged
by electricity at the wave of the baton of the
accomplished conceiver of this wonderful spec-
tacle. It is a national affair all over, and as
such should be encouraged throughout the
land.A REVENUE COLLECTOR BROUGHT TO
GRIEF.—A one-armed revenue collector in
Smith county, Tennessee, has been convicted
of the fraudulent investment of public moneys
in gambling operations. He had excited much
sympathy from his armless condition,
but his conduct proves him to have been a
rogue in grain. It depends a good deal upon
how a man loses a limb to entitle him to
sympathy and confidence.FEMININE NOTABILITIES.—Hartford boasts
of a Yankee notion in the shape of a regularly
diplomatess Doctress of Medicine, and Mount
Pleasant, Iowa, of a Reverend Miss, pastoreess
of the Church of the Good Shepherd.GRATITUDE TO OLD SOLDIERS.—The Louis-
ville Courier-Journal goes out of its way to
propound the following interrogatories:—
"Why is it that the President appoints such a
multitude of officials who served immediately
around him in the army? Why is it that nearly
all of the army officers who were with him cry
aloud for place and so many of them get it?
Didn't they receive pay for their work in dol-
lars and cents before they were discharged?"
Suppose they did and are now unfit for other
civil employment, could the public offices be
better disposed of than by giving them to
old soldiers? The only difficulty is that there
are not offices enough for all who have fought,
bled and almost died for their country. Hence
the President no doubt finds no little trouble
in making his selections.BAD FOR THE OFFICE SEEKERS.—The booz-
y condition of members of Congress on the last
morning of the session. The applicants came
at the last hour to "see" the members, but
the latter could not see them. They were up
all night and a good deal more elevated in the
morning. The luxurious lunches in the Law
Library and the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms
blighted the last bud of expectation for the
poor office hunters.Cuba, Mexico and the United States—Eng-
land, France and Spain.The "grand idea" of Louis Napoleon's late
Mexican adventure was to secure the balance
of power to France over the commerce of the
world. Under the circumstances, the enter-
prise was too inviting to be declined, prom-
ising, as it promised, not only immediate
success in a permanent foothold on Mexico,
but the grandest results ultimately in arresting
the southward march of the Anglo-Saxon, and
in securing to France and the Latin race the
command of the Gulf of Mexico and all those
isthmus passages from the Atlantic to the
Pacific, upon which the world's traffic between
the two oceans is hereafter to be monopolized
or divided. Such was the "grand idea" un-
derlying the imperial experiment in Mexico of
Napoleon's protégé, Maximilian. In the
French Emperor's letter of explanation to
Marshal Forey the scheme and results indi-
cated were broadly outlined, and with an air
of self-complacency and confidence unquali-
fied by any possibility of a failure.France, England and Spain, on the basis of
certain debts due from Mexico, were the
original parties in this Mexican expedition;
but with the arrival of the allied fleet at Vera
Cruz and the disclosure of the real de-
signs of Napoleon, England and Spain with-
drew. They could discover no compensa-
tion to themselves for the costs and
hazards of the adventure. But there was still
a common cause with France, Eng-
land and Spain, and that was the success of
Jeff Davis and his Confederate States. In
behalf of this common cause those three
Powers had united substantially in the same
recognitions of neutrality and belligerent
rights to our Southern rebellion. They were
all interested in the success of the Southern
confederacy. To England it would be the
much desired overthrow of our rising com-
mercial supremacy in the dissolution of the
Union and in the establishment of free trade
with the cotton States; to Spain it would be
security for the Island of Cuba, and to France,
free scope in her Mexican programme. And
they were all sure of their game. The "great
republic" had collapsed and could never be re-
stored. They had become fixed in this con-
viction. Meantime, struggling for existence
against the most formidable rebellion in the
world's history, there was no danger to be ap-
prehended from the United States against any
act of European intervention in the affairs of
any other American republic.Napoleon, therefore, single handed, did not
hesitate in pursuing his Mexican designs.
Nor was he unsupported by England and
Spain; for although they had withdrawn
from his expedition, England's material
and financial aid to Jeff Davis and
the practical sympathy of Spain in the
same direction made them still the active
allies of France in Mexico. And, had Jeff
Davis succeeded in establishing his confed-
eracy with the recognition of the United
States, we can hardly exaggerate the advan-
tages that would have accrued to England and
her feudal aristocracy, to France and her im-
perial system at home and abroad, and to
Spain and her old Bourbon monarchy. The
clock of human progress would have been set
back a hundred years, and "the divine rights
of kings," hierarchies, oligarchies and human
slavery would have been fixed for perhaps a
hundred years to come. The failure of Jeff
Davis involved the failure of England, France
and Spain, and has made the United States
complete master of the situation on this con-
tinent.The question then recurs, what is our pre-
sent administration doing and what is it that
General Grant proposes to do to make good
this commanding position? England and
Spain have given him their precedents for
action in reference to Cuba, in their prompt
recognition of belligerent rights in behalf of
our late warlike Southern confederacy, and
England's neutrality might be made just now
to return and plague the inventor. Napoleon's
Mexican enterprise might be profitably re-
peated by General Grant in a similar expedi-
tion to Cuba, as well as to Mexico, and on the
same broad and lofty principles of civiliza-
tion and humanity. To be sure, the issues
involved are the dwarfing of England as a
commercial power under the shadow of the
United States, the possession of Mexico and
the Gulf and the transit routes of the several
isthmuses between the Atlantic and Pacific,
from Tehuantepec to Darien, and the posses-
sion of the Island of Cuba, &c.; but vast and
diversified as all these fields of occupation
may be, they have become, by the logic of
events, our rightful inheritance. We would,
therefore, seriously recommend to General
Grant, as the beginning of a new American
dispensation on the Monroe doctrine, the armed
occupation of Cuba, and under his protection,
an election by the people of their rulers and
government, after the manner of Napoleon in
Mexico.HAPPY TENNESSEE.—The Knoxville *Whig*
states that a difficulty occurred at Clinton,
Tenn., recently, in which a number of gentle-
men participated, and which ended in M. V.
Boren shooting Wash Van. The ball entered
his breast, glancing around his body and
coming out at his side, without seriously in-
juring him, no bones nor arteries being
broken—only a flesh wound. The probable
cause of the fracas was the too free use of bad
whiskey.WHAT WILL SPAIN DO?—The resolution on
Cuba adopted by the House of Representa-
tives on Saturday last has doubtless ere this
been laid before the members of the Spanish
Cortes at Madrid. What will they do about
it? It will certainly give them a pretty clear
understanding of the frailty of their tenure of
office on the "ever faithful island," but Span-
ish pride and Spanish folly are hard to over-
come. Otherwise they would propose the
sale of Cuba to the United States, cheap for
cash. As it is, the present Spanish govern-
ment, having evidently no great desire to cul-
tivate the special protection of Louis Napo-
leon, will probably look to England for assist-
ance, and how far England or her capitalists
may be disposed to go in advancing funds for
any political purpose opposed to the interests
of the United States was illustrated in that
famous rebel cotton loan. In any event, begin-
ning with the Spanish Cortes, we have no doubt
that this Cuban resolution from the American
Congress will make a separation from Spain to
England.Bohemian He-Procure—Dickens in Exchange
for Reverdy Johnson.The British Bohemians gave to Charles
Dickens, at St. George's Hall, in Liverpool,
on Saturday evening, a bigger banquet than
the one which our New York Bohemians gave
to him at Delmonico's some time ago. About
seven hundred guests sat down at table with
him, and there were besides many spectators.
Lord Houghton and Mr. Hepworth Dixon pre-
sided, and, after the usual toasts, speeches
were made by Lord Dufferin, Lord Lytton,
Mr. Dickens himself and Mr. Anthony Trol-
lope. Lord Dufferin expressed regret that the
field of politics had not been entered by Mr.
Dickens, who would have been, he said, a
power in the House of Commons and a fellow
peer of Macaulay. Dickens, however, replied
that after mature deliberation he had decided
to stand or fall by literature and not to enter
politics, adding that thus far he had not re-
gretted his decision. Mr. Anthony Trollope
eulogized Washington Irving, Mr. Motley and
the American people, "who were always
willing to recognize publicly the honor that
was due to literary men," and closed by hint-
ing that the appointment of Charles Dickens
as Minister to Washington would be beneficial
to both countries.Now, this last suggestion indicates an un-
mistakable desire for reciprocity on the part
of the British Bohemians. We are ready to
accept it for what it is worth, although we
cannot see how Mr. Dickens' studies of the
manners and humors of the lower strata of
London life have specially qualified him to ex-
ercise high diplomatic functions at Washing-
ton. But his personal interest in the inter-
national copyright question would enable him
to write as long letters on that topic as any
that Mr. Seward ever wrote on the French oc-
cupation of Mexico, Maximilian's empire, the
purchase of ice and furs in Alaska and volca-
noes in the West Indies, or even the Alabama
claims. If these latter could be settled by
dining and wine and speechmaking, à la
Reverdy Johnson, we should welcome Charles
Dickens as a pretty fair equivalent for that
veteran campaigner. In return for the roast
beef, plum pudding, old port, Old Tom and
Royal Lochnagar that have been plentifully
dealt out to Reverdy Johnson we can
supply Charles Dickens with all the
estables and native wines and mixed drinks
that our "great country" affords, from Cal-
ifornia to Maine, together with more Bourbon
whiskey than Bourbon county ever saw and
more champagne than was ever imported here
from France. The Hon. Jefferson Brick might
preside over a grand reception dinner to the
novelist in his new capacity as a diplomatist,
and Dickens might lend piquancy to his after-
dinner speech by reading choice extracts from
his "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzle-
wit." The *entente cordiale* between England
and America would thus be delightfully pro-
moted. After all, we fear that from the length
of time Mr. Dickens' gout kept the New York
Bohemians impatiently waiting at the Delmo-
nico dinner his constitution would hardly
endure an ordeal of dining, wine and speech-
making so severe as that through which Rev-
erdy Johnson has miraculously passed with
safety. If, therefore, he accepts an appoint-
ment as Minister to Washington he must do
so with the consent of his medical adviser and
at his own risk and peril. His fifth voyage
across the Atlantic may indeed make Dickens
as robust as Reverdy Johnson; but even in
that case we are not over-sanguine that the
former can do more than the latter has done
towards settling the question of the Alabama
claims.The Democrats in Congress on the Cuban
Resolution.The vote in the House of Representatives on
the Cuban resolution on Saturday last was nin-
ety-eight to twenty-four, showing the absence
of a large number of members in advance of
the final adjournment of the session. Those
voting in the negative were mostly democrats,
but there was a fair proportion of democrats
in the majority, including Mr. Brooks, of New
York, who, by the way, appears to have been
the only New York democrat left in the House.
The vote of Mr. Brooks and the other demo-
cratic members in the affirmative is somewhat
remarkable in view of the sentiments of the
resolution. It says that the people of the
United States sympathize with the people of
Cuba "in their patriotic efforts to secure their
independence and establish a republican form
of government, guaranteeing the personal lib-
erty and equal political rights of all the
people," &c. This means the equal political
rights of niggers, and in facing this music Mr.
Brooks seems to have cast away all his objec-
tions politically to the flat nose, thick lips,
woolly hair and peculiar shine of the nigger.
Well, well, as poor Ophelia says, "We
know what we are, but we don't know what we
may be." "Walk in, Sambo," says Mr.
Brooks.Disgusted Patriots—General Grant and the
Spoils.The flocks of disappointed office-seekers
have taken wing from Washington. The dis-
tribution of the spoils works according to this
rule—for every man appointed to office there
are from ten to twenty disappointed, and most
of these are ready for a new shuffle, cut and
deal of the pack. Thus the spoils—the great
bone of contention between the ins and out-
siders—is continually weakening the ins and strength-
ening the outside pressure for a change; and
hence, except in the case of Lincoln, re-elected
on the overshadowing question of the war for
the Union, we have had only one-term Presi-
dents since the time of Jackson. General Grant,
then, must fortify himself behind something
stronger than the spoils if he has any ambition
for a re-election. In short, he must strengthen
himself on the popular side of some great and
overshadowing issue, or his administration will
most probably be limited to four years. The
Appomattox apple tree has given his first term,
but to secure a second something new will be
required at his hands challenging the general
approval of the country. So far as the spoils
are concerned, whatever he may do, he will in
their distribution lose about ten friends, dis-
gusted, for every one rewarded and delighted.GENERAL HEINTZELMAN.—The brave old
veteran is to be put upon the retired list, with
the rank and pay of a major general. We
recognize this as strict justice and a proper
recognition of the services of one of our best
and most earnest and obedient soldiers.Our Religious Review—The Sermons Yester-
day.We present our readers to-day, in accord-
ance with our plan of special enterprise in this
direction, with comprehensive reports of the
sermons delivered yesterday in the churches
representing the various forms of Christianity
which have branched off from that founded by
the Chief Pastor and High Priest of all when
He spoke the first on the Mount. The modern
discourses are of a more subtle theology, more
logical and small vastly of college halls, sec-
retarian disputation and congregational rivalry,
points which were entirely absent from that
exhortation, as will be seen by any person
who will take the trouble to open the New
Testament and read it attentively and in a
proper spirit. Our reporters have followed the
light of the lamp of faith from the principal
churches of New York to those of Connecti-
cut and the suburban temples. From their pens
we have the effusions and opinions of an
archiepiscopal prelate who confides in the in-
fallibility of Rome, with those of pastors and
curates who trust in man's capacity to work
out his own salvation; to that of Bishop
Snow, of Mount Zion church, who takes such
a gloomy view of our position in this world,
and almost certain punishment in the next,
assuring us that should we live sufficiently
long we shall suffer from "bloody wars, famine,
pestilence, tempests, floods and fire," in such
a positive manner that it is probable some of
his hearers will become convinced that life
itself is a "fardel" and "burden." Archbishop
McCloskey referred in a feeling manner to the
fact of Pope Pius the Ninth having celebrated
mass in Rome yesterday—the fiftieth year
since he first offered up the sacrifice—and
referred to the Council to be held in the
Eternal City in December. Father Kearney
preached in Saint Patrick's Cathedral on the
"One Fold and One Shepherd," and
Rev. Father Quinn expressed his fears that
the city railroad interest will be authorized
to run their iron lines right through his
pulpit in St. Peter's, Barclay street, and the
grounds of Trinity, proving, per-
haps, that the "moneyed" men are to-day as
powerful as when they were first rebuked at
the doors of the Temple. The Methodist
pastors are in conference at Sing Sing, and the
rural congregations of that denomination were
ministered to by preachers from a distance.
Rev. Dr. Fisk held forth in the Church of the
Divine Paternity, Rev. Dr. Chapin being in-
valid, and made a powerful appeal for the
means of collegiate extension.From our ample résumé it will be found that
poetry, song,